

PROCEEDINGS
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A PSELAPHID BEETLE FROM THE
GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS
(COLEOPTERA : PSELAPHIDAE)¹

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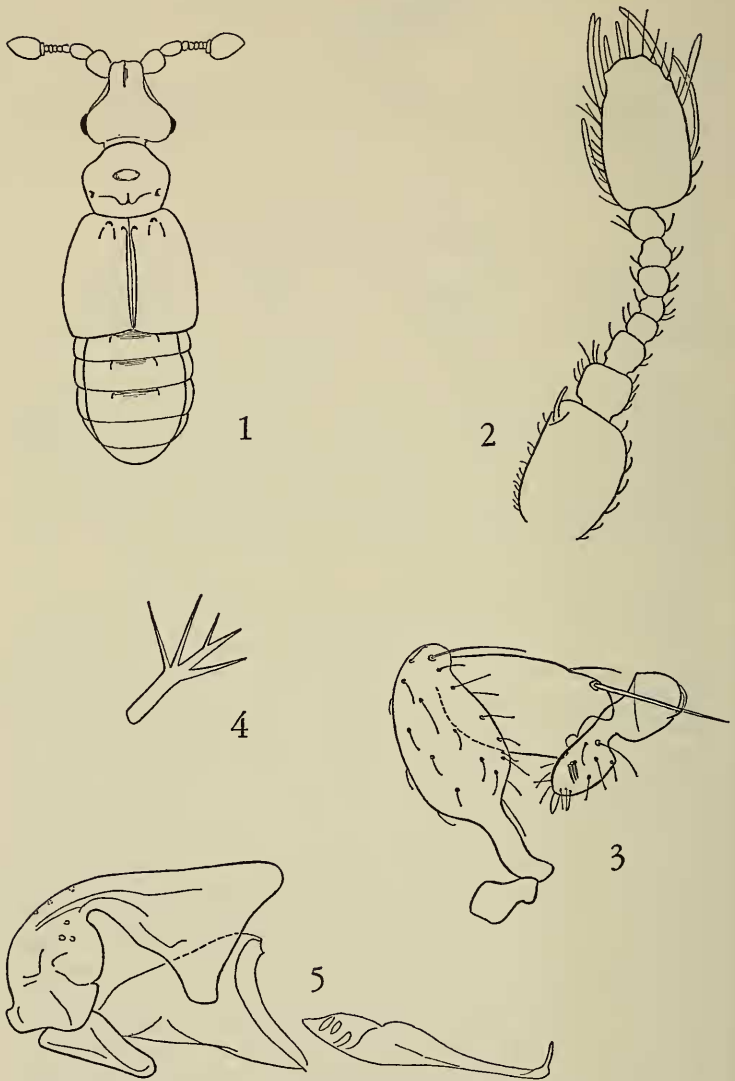
A single specimen of the beetle family Pselaphidae was collected during the University of California's Galápagos International Scientific Project.² It represents the first record of the family in the Galápagos Islands. The individual is a male of *Bythinoplectus*, a genus having few species known from the West Indies and the continental Americas.

***Bythinoplectus peregrinus* Schuster and Grigarick, new species**

Male: Yellowish-brown (Fig. 1), vestiture acuminate except in limited abdominal areas. Head from tempora to clypeus 200μ long \times 295μ wide (including eyes); vertexal foveae small, 8μ to 10μ in diameter, positioned anterior to front margin of eyes, separated by 87μ , and each 87μ from nearest eye margin; apodemes extend from each vertexal fovea to 1 of 2 gular foveae, with a second apodeme connecting each gular fovea and an undefined location on side of head anterior to eyes; eyes of about 45 facets; frontal area with shallow longitudinal depression between antennal tubercles (typical of the female of most other species). Antenna of 9 segments (Fig. 2); segment I with straight anterior margin and single large specialized seta ventrally in subapical area, posterior margin gently rounded; segment II subquadrate; flagellar segments essentially similar except for larger, distinctly conical segment VIII; segment IX with about 10 large lamelliform setae additional to normal setae; approximate measurements are: Segment I $100\mu \times 77\mu$, II $47\mu \times 47\mu$, III $23\mu \times 30\mu$, IV $23\mu \times 26\mu$, V $20\mu \times 26\mu$, VI $23\mu \times 30\mu$, VII $23\mu \times 34\mu$, VIII $26\mu \times 40\mu$, IX $118\mu \times 80\mu$. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 3) with segment I pentagonal, $34\mu \times 24\mu$; II slender in basal $\frac{1}{3}$, abruptly expanded distally, $144\mu \times 44\mu$, with 1 very long seta distally; III $100\mu \times 54\mu$, with a very long subapical seta and a sharp median distal tooth; IV $94\mu \times 37\mu$, constricted medianly, with palpal cone 43μ long. Mandibles curved, acute distally,

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Bythinoplectus peregrinus, new species. FIG. 1, dorsal aspect excluding legs; 2, antenna; 3, maxillary palpus; 4, dichotomous abdominal setae; 5, aedeagus in lateral aspect.

with 2 teeth on right and 3 teeth on left ramus, outer margins setate in basal half. Pronotum 235μ long \times 265μ wide; disc transversely impressed; antebasal sulcus medianly interrupted by longitudinal carina. Elytra 320μ long, bifoveate, with sutral stria entire. Winged. Abdomen with visible tergites I-III basally carinate, the enclosed depressions bearing setae dichotomously branched in apical half (Fig. 4); sternites II and III depressed anteriorly each side of middle, the depressions with dichotomous setae. Total length of aedeagus (Fig. 5) 250μ .

Holotype male, Isla Santa Cruz, 4 February 1964, in berlese extract from rotting wood and damp soil, collected on the old trail to Bella Vista, above the barranca at about 90 m, R. O. Schuster. The type is deposited at the Department of Entomology, Davis.

In Park's (1952) key to the Neotropical species this species comes closest to *B. nocturnalis* Park but shows no affinity further than the reduced vertexal foveae. The shape of the aedeagus is distinct from that of additional species described from Honduras by Becker and Sanderson (1953).

LITERATURE CITED

- BECKER, E. C. AND M. W. SANDERSON. 1953. Honduras Pselaphidae. *Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer.* 46: 399-432.
- PARK, O. 1952. A revisional study of Neotropical pselaphid beetles. Part One. Tribes Faronini, Pyxidicerini and Jubinini. *Chicago Acad. Sci. Special Publ.* 9: 3-49.